

to do so was of doubtful construction. They have introduced no bill to the present Congress, doubtless because of the Walsh resolution pending in the Senate for the investigation of the power companies; but there are two bills for Government operation or lease, and it is probable that they will gain control of the electric power under these if the Madden bill is not enacted. It is also quite certain if the Madden bill is not passed in the present Congress there will be no proposition from a company manufacturing fertilizers in the future, and the Muscle Shoals power will all pass into the hands of the power companies and be lost to the agricultural interests of the country.

There is another point I would call your attention to: The Air Nitrates Corporation and the American Cyanamid Co. are chemical manufacturing companies and not water-power companies. The construction of the dams on the Clinch River will assure ample power at Muscle Shoals all the year to conduct their business to produce the maximum amount of fertilizers provided for in the lease. They must dispose of the power produced by the dams on the Clinch River, and it will be more profitable for them to sell it to manufacturing companies located near the dams, which will be of very great advantage to Tennessee in the increase of population and taxable property. They in all probability will have no expensive distribution lines to transmit it a distance or out of the State.

I do not wish anything I have said in this letter to be construed as a criticism upon the members of the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission of Tennessee, for they are all gentlemen of integrity and ability and are patriotically asserting and defending the sovereign rights of Tennessee and the people in the water power resources of Tennessee and are not and can not in any way be influenced in the discharge of their duties contrary to the interests of the people of the State by anyone. I favor and approve their assertion of the State's rights which the power companies have ignored and are now attacking by a bill in the chancery court of Nashville.

I have written you quite at length about this matter because I am deeply interested in the manufacture of cheap fertilizer at Muscle Shoals, the provisions for the national defense, and the development of the water-power resources of the Tennessee River for the benefit of the people of Tennessee.

Yours truly,

JOHN K. SHIELDS.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, following the special order just made, I may address the House for one hour on Tuesday on the coal-strike situation.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that on Tuesday, following the address of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. VESTAL], he may address the House for one hour on the coal-strike situation. Is there objection?

Mr. BARBOUR. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, would not some other day be just as convenient to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. CASEY. I will say to the gentleman that I had an allotment of time in the general debate on this bill, but I was compelled to postpone speaking on account of attendance on a hearing on another appropriation bill.

Mr. BARBOUR. I do not want to object to the gentleman's request, but I am very anxious to dispose of this appropriation bill at the next session of the House, and if an hour were allowed to the gentleman on Tuesday that could not be done.

Mr. TILSON. I doubt if next Calendar Wednesday will be crowded. Perhaps the gentleman might get time on Calendar Wednesday. He can get it by unanimous consent.

Mr. CASEY. Then I modify my request, Mr. Speaker, to the extent that I be given one hour on Calendar Wednesday, immediately after the reading of the Journal and the disposal of business on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately after the reading of the Journal and the disposal of business on the Speaker's table, he may address the House for one hour. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

IMMIGRATION AND THE CRIME WAVE

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, on January 27, 1928, my colleague, Hon. ROBERT ALEXIS GREEN, of Florida, delivered an address over the radio on the subject of "Immigration and the crime wave," which address I ask may be inserted in the RECORD by unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address recently delivered over the radio by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN]. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted me today, I herewith insert in the RECORD an eloquent and patriotic

address delivered by the Hon. ROBERT ALEXIS GREEN, Representative of the second congressional district of Florida, over the radio on January 27, 1928, discussing the subject Immigration and the Crime Wave. The address is instructive, entertaining, and worthy of the careful consideration of the Nation.

The address is as follows:

Friends and citizens of America, the subject of immigration is so wide in its scope that it will be impossible for me to give a detailed discussion of it in the short time which I will talk to you this evening; however, it is one of the most important subjects now affecting the citizenship of our great Nation. A high order of citizenship is vital to any nation. A nation's strength in itself and its power and position in the affairs of other nations is established and maintained solely by the stable type of citizenship comprising it.

Our Constitution vested in the Congress the power to regulate and control immigration. However, the subject of immigration was vainly attempted to be regulated by treaty up until about the year 1882, when the American Government tried to settle the Chinese question by a treaty in which it was recited that the right of races to migrate was inherent and inalienable. This was to apply as between the Chinese millions and the United States. Thus it was found imperative that the United States should pass her first immigration law. The influx of aliens grew steadily until by the year 1907 the high peak was reached with the admission of 1,285,349 persons.

This alarming situation brought about the passage of the illiteracy test act in 1917, which only retarded slightly the great influx of foreign hordes. In 1910, 1,041,570; in 1913, 1,197,892; and in 1914, 1,218,480 entered. The abnormal conditions during the World War period, of course, directed the attention of the world in channels other than that of immigration, but soon after the World War—during the reconstruction period—again immigrants by the hundreds of thousands turned their eyes and hopes toward the United States, causing the necessity of the 1921 numerical control act. This act was found inadequate to cope with the situation, and on May 26, 1924, Congress made its third effort to limit the annual influx of aliens. The immigration department of our Government is now working rather effectively under the provisions of this and subsequent acts of Congress, but in spite of all efforts of Congress and the diligence of immigration officials there are to-day in the United States probably 18,000,000 persons of foreign birth, 7,000,000 of whom are not American citizens. Thus you will see the necessity of all efforts at the restriction of immigration.

NEED MORE HELP

The immigration department employs about 2,700 persons. Of this number, nearly 800 are immigrant inspectors and more than 700 are border patrolmen. It can readily be seen that this number is inadequate to cope with some 7,000,000 aliens and some 10,000 miles of border to patrol.

If the border to be patrolled could be averaged among the few patrolmen on the 8-hour basis, making allowance for sick leave and other possible absences, it would be reasonable to approximate 25 miles of border per day to be inspected by one patrolman. Then when we consider that the quota law does not apply to Canada, Mexico, Central America, South America, and some of the islands, it is very easy to see the weakest place of our present immigration laws and their enforcement. Hundreds of thousands of aliens cross these borders annually, thousands of whom remain in the United States. Millions of aliens come into this country either by land or sea annually; the admissibility of these people has to be passed upon by our Bureau of Immigration. Of course, this number includes tourists, students, and aliens of all classes. I merely mention this to show how impossible it is for the limited personnel of our department to cope with this tremendous situation.

GIGANTIC TASK

Our country has a total population of more than 100,000,000, 15 per cent or possibly 20 per cent of which is foreign born, and in almost every case speaking a language foreign to ours. It is readily seen that we have a great task to Americanize, assimilate, and amalgamate these foreigners. These 15,000,000 or possibly 20,000,000 persons of foreign birth, 7,000,000 of whom are aliens, are indeed a heavy burden for American society and for American institutions to carry. These foreigners, in general, exact a tremendous toll from our civilization. In January, 1927, 113,105 aliens were inmates of United States prisons, penitentiaries, jails, insane asylums, hospitals, and poorhouses. The economic loss represented by these figures is appalling. Each of these aliens, considered economically, is less than zero; he is a distinct liability. The amount of money expended annually to support these aliens would, within a few years, build hard roads enough to "checker-board" the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Rio Grande to Canada. I know of no good reason why the United States should be so foolish as to permit these conditions to continue.

There are many suggestions to the Congress which would strengthen our National immigration and deportation laws. Recently the House Committee on Immigration, of which I am a member, approved a depor-

tation law which, if passed, will help a great deal; however, my feeling in the matter is that any and all aliens in the United States who are found guilty of violating any law whatsoever of the United States or of any State of the Union, should be, without delay, deported. Aliens who are found guilty of operating gambling houses, "gun-toting," violating in any manner State or Federal prohibition laws, or any other infraction of our minor laws, should be instantly deported the same as if he had committed a graver offense. Probably 80 per cent of those who violate the laws are "repeaters." You can examine the statistics of almost any penal institution and find that a high percentage, in some cases more than 80 per cent, of those who are in prison have been convicted of offenses other than the one for which they are serving.

ALIENS SHOULD BE REGISTERED

In my opinion all aliens, by law and practice, should be compelled to register upon entering the United States and should be compelled to carry on their person such certificate of registration. I believe further that omission of or refusal of any alien to avail himself of the United States laws of naturalization should be grounds for his deportation at the discretion of the trial court. No alien should be permitted to stay in the United States more than five years without becoming a naturalized citizen. To-day there are hundreds of thousands of foreigners in the United States who have been here for years and years, have never declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, do not desire to be citizens of the United States; but on the other hand many of them are ready, waiting, and willing at all times to foment trouble and disloyalty to the United States Constitution, laws, and institutions.

A few months ago the United States was brought face to face with the underhanded bolshevistic and communistic working of undesirable aliens. This was brought to a climax during and just after the notorious Sacco-Vanzetti trial. These two depraved and abhorrent murderers committed their acts some seven years before justice was administered to them. A perverted sympathizer of Sacco and Vanzetti, named Edward H. James, a socialist or Red, referring to the trial said:

"You had a crazy judge and jury in Plymouth. You had the same crazy judge and jury in Dedham. You had a crazy Supreme Court of Massachusetts sitting in the courthouse in Boston, saying it was right. The trial of these men was an infamy that cries to Heaven. Take them out from prison. Then punish those who committed the infamy. I am not telling you what to do. I am interpreting history for you. * * * Justice is terrible when it strikes. Revolutions are not made to order. Either we break the Government or the Government breaks us."

These statements of his were taken up by sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti and so radical did their minds incline until the courthouse, the court, and other officials had to be guarded and protected from unlawful attacks. Even the homes of the judge and attorney had to be protected by armed guards. After the conviction of these men their friends perpetrated a series of outrages all over the world, exploding bombs and blowing up buildings. So vicious were their designs until when the veterans of the Allied Armies of the World War made a pilgrimage back to Paris and other scenes of their great deeds of heroism, it was necessary for these exponents of humanity and democracy to have guards against the inroads of these numerous Reds.

A leader in the movement to set free these two murderers was Felix Frankfurter, who worked for the defense of Mooney and Billings, red murderers. Notable among this array of reds may be mentioned Charlotte A. Whitney, who was convicted of criminal syndicalism in California for advocating the overthrow of the State by force, and who was not long ago pardoned by the Governor of California. A petition purporting to contain almost half a million signatures protested the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti; thus we see there are hundreds of thousands of these reds, communists, bolsheviks who are here working in this country to destroy our Constitution, our people, our Army, our Navy, our churches, our schools, our homes.

It is time that the United States should have a general awakening and educate her citizens to the needs of the hour; educate them to pure Americanism and the protection of our Nation and her institutions. It is time that our immigration and deportation laws have teeth put into them whereby the courts and other officials of our country can instantly ascertain the activity of aliens in crime, lawlessness, and red propaganda and promptly deport them.

CRIME WAVE

The crime wave is engulfing America. Almost every newspaper you pick up has a startling headline like the following: "Fireburg sets seven fires;" "Paroled moron sought as girl's slayer;" "Lost girl sought on Island;" "Hickman, fiendish slayer, captured;" "Fox (Hickman) wins plea for new judge;" "Hotelling confesses attacking and slaying 5-year-old girl;" "Hickman seeks highbrow jury;" "Remus declared insane." This, my friends, is evidence that the crime wave is sweeping the United States because the red-blooded American citizens are apparently becoming careless relative to the enforcement of the laws of the country and apparently careless relative to properly educating the rising generation.

It is time we were instilling in the youth of our land their duties as courts, as peace officers, jurors, and law-abiding citizens. The youth

of to-day will fill these places to-morrow. It is time the citizens of the United States should look with disgust and contempt upon the violation of laws and discontinue signing requests for pardons, paroles, and other impediments to the justice of the law. It is time that Americans should look upon real American laws and institutions as theirs and endeavor to protect them instead of taking the side of and protecting and shielding criminals, law violators, and enemies of society. It is time the country should denounce so-called alienists along with other deterrents to law enforcement, justice, and civilization. Often the origin of these ills can be traced to undesirable immigrants. I do not mean to say that all aliens are undesirable; some are high type, splendid people, and make good citizens.

ACROSS THE BORDERS

From south of the Rio Grande hundreds of thousands of Mexicans are pouring into our country, oftentimes at the behest of the various employers of large industrial enterprises. These who would decoy to our lands and then employ undesirable alien labor in competition with the splendid American laborer surely should be stopped. Cheap labor to-day may be an expensive liability to-morrow, and surely in the Mexican peon laborer this condition has obtained. The American laborer resides among us, pays taxes, contributes to the welfare and upbuilding of society and really stands at the helm of the ship of state of our mighty Nation. On the contrary, foreign labor drifts into our country, obtains what it can for its hire, gives as little return as possible, in most cases, and then invariably thrusts itself for a charitable existence upon society, in the founding of which it has not assisted.

Another reason why the quota should apply to the country south of the Rio Grande and the islands is because their population in the main is composed of mixture blood of white, Indian, and negro. This makes their blood a very great penalty upon the society which assimilates it. The United States already has sufficient race and blood troubles.

Influx of all types of undesirable aliens and their amalgamation with our people will cause a general weakening, physically and mentally, of our civilization; and instead of our Nation then being the mistress of the world, leading in art, science, invention, finance, statesmanship, culture, and general civilized development, would it not be reasonable to believe that we would assume a secondary place as compared to those nations which have kept their blood white and purely Caucasian? I do not tell you that these things will come to pass, but I do say we already have enough Japanese, Chinese, Italians, Negroes, and other foreign strains. It is time to entirely stop the islands, Europe, Asia, and Africa from dumping their scum and riffraff on our beautiful American shores.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MORIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGUARDIA], who is now in the coal districts investigating the conditions there, be permitted to address the House for half an hour on Monday. I do that in pursuance of a request by wire that I have just received.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. The gentleman says he is in the coal districts?

Mr. MORIN. Yes. I have just received a wire from him. I did not know before that he was there.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. That is the same subject that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CASEY] wishes to speak about?

Mr. MORIN. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will endeavor to discourage unanimous consent for talking on Monday, which is set aside for the Consent Calendar.

Mr. MORIN. Then I make it Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that on Wednesday, at the conclusion of the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CASEY], the gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGUARDIA] may be permitted to address the House for half an hour. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF THE HOUSE RULES

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York presents a privileged report from the Committee on Rules, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Report to accompany House Resolution 107, amending paragraph 34 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Ordered printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. ARENTZ. Mr. Speaker, I have here a bill (H. R. 6461) for the construction of an irrigation dam on Walker River, Nev. It is an Indian matter. It was referred to the Committee